

Pictured is the Cleveland Grain Company's Elevator "B" at Indianapolis. Widely-known Ed Shepperd handles a large grain business through this modern plant. Fred Myers is General Superintendent and his brother, Arnold Myers is the Plant Superintendent.

Grain

THE MAGAZINE OF PLANT MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION

ALL THE LIVELONG DAY.

HENRY CORNGRINDER reaches out at 6 AM of a bright July morning to turn off

the alarm clock (price: \$6; tax, \$1.20). Accompanied by the trebling of birds,

he climbs wearily out of bed (price: \$195; annual personal property tax, 75c), walks across the floor of his \$8,000 house

(annual general property tax, \$240),

and switches on the electricity (33c tax on his \$10 monthly bill) which lights

the bulb (price: 20c; tax 4c).

To music from a bedroom radio (price: \$30; tax, \$3), Henry shaves with his electric (see above) razor. As a radio newscaster reports that Henry's state is preparing to increase income taxes and impose a general sales tax on everything anyone buys, Henry slaps across his jowls

a handful of bay rum (price: \$1.30; tax, 26c).

He dresses quickly, hurriedly puts on

his Swiss wrist watch (price: \$70; tax, \$14—not counting customs duty), and rushes downstairs.

In the kitchen, he's just in time to snatch two slices of bread from the elec-

tric toaster (price: \$16; tax, \$1.60),

lift his coffee from the gas stove (price: \$190; tax, \$19), and grab a glass

of fruit juice from the refrigerator (price: \$300; tax, \$30).

A glance out of the window shows it's

raining, so he calls to his wife (mar-

riage license, \$2) to telephone (monthly bill: \$12; tax, \$2.05) Joe that he will pick up Joe at his house because

it's raining. Henry gets out his car (price: \$1,800; tax, \$126—plus annual registration of \$8, tax of 5c on each pound of a new tire; tax of 5 per cent on each new part or accessory; state and Federal gasoline tax average: 5½c per gallon). He picks up Joe and they drive to the plant.

Henry lights a cigarette (price per pack: 8c; Federal tax, 7c—plus state tax), with a match (tax: 5½c per 1,000).

During his lunch-time, Henry settles down to a game of pinochle with three of his friends, using of course, a deck of

cards (price: 40c; tax, 13c).

On his way home, Henry stops to buy a

roll of camera film (price: 20c; tax,

3c) that he promised his son (birth

registration \$1), and the lipstick (price: \$1; tax, 20c) he promised his wife. Because there are friends coming to his house in the evening, he buys a bottle of

whiskey (price: \$2.30; tax, \$2.60).

Arriving home, Henry sighs (no tax!) and settles down to figure his income tax (annual income: \$4,000; Federal—and state—income tax, \$356.40). If, in spite of this, he is able to save a few dollars, he can expect to give the government a handsome slice of inheritance tax. However, when Henry Corngrinder dies, he can take comfort in the thought that

his casket provided it costs less than \$100—will be exempt from any sales tax.

"ALL THE LIVELONG DAY" was originally published in "Yours Truly" Corn Products Refining Company's publication.

Grain

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SOGES CHAPTER MEETING DATES

1st TUESDAY — Minnesota SOGES Chapter. Henry J. Anderson, Bunge Corp., Minneapolis, President; James Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., St. Louis Park, Secretary.

2nd TUESDAY — Omaha Council Bluffs SOGES Chapter. John T. Goetzing, Rosenbaum Bros., Omaha, President; W. S. Pool, Nebraska-Iowa Elevator, Omaha, Secretary.

2nd FRIDAY—Central States SOGES Chapter. M. M. Darling, Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, President; N. R. Adkins, Ralston Purina Co., Lafayette, Secretary.

3rd TUESDAY—Kansas City SOGES Chapter. Orin Kinman, Cargill, Inc., Kansas City, President; George D. Duncan, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City, Secretary.

3rd TUESDAY — Chicago SOGES Chapter. Edward Anderson, Norris Grain Co., Chicago, President; Harry Hanson, Glidden Co., Chicago, Secretary.



You've got to keep plowing something back!

You've got to keep plowing back in railroading too.
In railroading, you've got to keep plowing *money* back. New money is needed continually for new, more efficient rolling stock, for better roadbed and tracks, improved signals. New money is needed for a thousand improvements in plant and equipment—to insure better and better service—to keep open national markets for your products—to do a better job for you.

The ability of the railroads to obtain this money depends upon railroad earnings. And adequate railroad earnings depend upon rates and fares in line with today's costs of producing freight and passenger transportation.

It's good business for your railroads to be allowed rates which will enable them to maintain the transportation service you need.

For everybody's business is linked vitally to efficient, economical railroad service. Everybody's business—including yours!

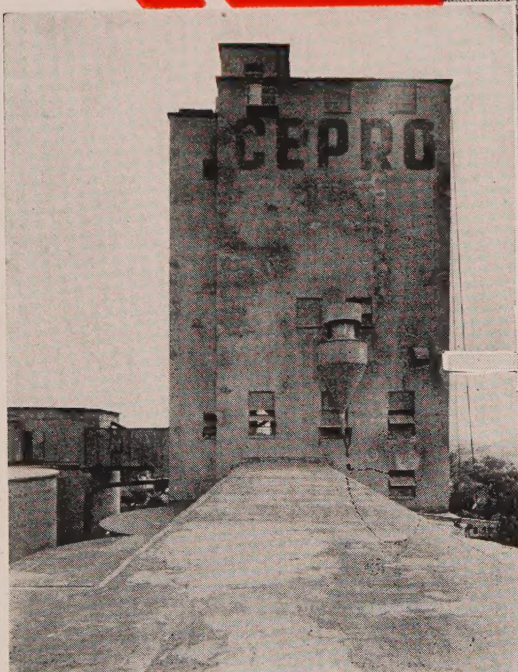
**Association of
American Railroads**
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It Costs Too Much!

YES, That Right!! . . . It Costs Far Too Dearly To Permit Your Plant Restoration Work To Be Delayed Even a Single Season . . . Those With Costly Past Experience Know That The Rate Of Deterioration **ZOOMS** Upwards With The Passing Of Each Successive Year . . . Hence The Cost Of An Intelligent Periodic Building Maintenance Program Quickly And Profitably Liquidates Itself **IN EVERY WAY!**

YOU, Too, Will Find That Protecting Your Investment Is Especially Wise, Particularly When You Can Depend So Completely Upon . . .



Every Day The Elements Are Gnawing Away at Your Properties, Eating Up and Tearing Down Your "House Of Cards." Why Not Protect Yourself As Best You Can By Consulting With . . .

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STIMULATING SAFETY IN LOCAL OPERATIONS

It is a definitely proven fact that more accidents are caused by human failure than mechanical failure.

Since men is usually the unsafe factor in ever accident situation, it follows that our problem of "Stimulating Safety in Local Operations" concerns itself with the developing in each employee of an attitude of sympathetic, cooperative interest toward the safety program. In other words, safety mindedness must become a sort of "sixth sense," and the employee must be brought to *believe* in accident prevention to the extent that his cooperation with all safety activities is assured. Efforts toward this end should begin during the immediate pre-employment period.

When an individual applies for a job his mind is pliable. He wants to work. He has made application because he's heard something good about this particular plant, whether it's good wages, or working conditions, or an opportunity to learn a trade.

Everything possible should be done to direct his attention to safety. Jumbo signs can be used outside the plant on blank walls, billboards, water tanks and stacks to put across some brief message of safety.

An application of this which creates much interest is the erection of a ladder outside the plant upon which a lifesize figure of a man, called Safety Sam, is mounted. Each accident free day he climbs one rung. After an accident occurs he starts from the ground again.

Inside the employment office safety pictures and framed safety slogans can be hung on the walls where they are easily seen and several items of safety literature can be placed in racks or on a table to be read during the time the prospective employee waits for this interview.

During the interview he should be given an opportunity to tell of his previous safety experience, whether or not he suffered any injuries, and, if he

By HOWARD E. WAUGH
Coordinator of Training and Welfare
ANCHOR HOCKING GLASS CORP.

served on any committees, something of his activity in that regard.

Physical Examinations

During the physical examination, the examining physician has an excellent opportunity to emphasize safety and back up the Safety Director in stressing the importance of reporting all injuries to the First Aid Room.

In our plants we go one step further and before actually reporting on the job the prospective employee is given a special interview with the plant safety director who explains:

1. Safety Organization—(its personnel and committees)
2. Personal Protection—(equipment needed on the job)
3. Importance of reporting small injuries and potential hazards to the proper persons.
4. Advantages of Safety Program to him. (Ex. Full paycheck and family security.)
5. Safety Rules of the employee's particular department.

The Safety Director appeals to the employee's sense of fair play in telling him that safety is a cooperative effort and in spite of the fact that management is doing everything in its power to provide guards and safety equipment as well as competent leadership, the success of the program depends largely on the enthusiastic support which he along with other employees will give it.

If each person so far, employment interviewer, doctor, nurse, and safety director, has done his or her work well, we have developed in our new employee a sympathetic, cooperative attitude; which we have already stated is the first and one of the most important points in "Stimulating Safety in Local Operations."

Foreman Important

We at Anchor Hocking work un-

der the assumption that the foreman is the most important individual in the safety picture. More than 300 of our foremen have completed the National Safety Council's 20-hour "Safety Management Course for Foremen," and in each of our plants foremen meet regularly with the Plant Manager and Safety Director to discuss not only hazards but ways and means of bettering the program.

I should like to suggest four phases of activity open to all foremen.

In the first place, every employee has the right to expect his employer to provide him a safe place to work. This means that foremen must be constantly on the alert to detect and remove all physical hazards *before* they result in accidents. Inasmuch as most state regulations represent minimum standards, it is not too much to ask that all plants conform to prevailing codes of specific requirements for eliminating unsafe conditions. Many plants go well beyond these requirements but the annual number of amputations and other permanent disabilities indicates considerable work to be done in some plants toward the more effective guarding of machinery. A foreman whose men are alert to their safety responsibility will have no trouble in getting them to help him keep his department hazard free.

There is, however, grave danger that this phase of our safety work be overemphasized. In fact, some safety programs stop at this point.

I have said that to show management sincerity the guarding of machinery and the removal of physical hazards is fundamental and should, by all means, be taken care of first. This is *not*, however, the most important part of safety work. At the beginning we made mention of the fact that human failure was all important as a cause of accidents.

Watch Work Behaviour

Our second point, then, in the foremen's safety program is a conscientious

tious effort toward the elimination of unsafe methods and practices. It follows then that foremen must exercise some control over the behaviour of men as they go about their daily work if they are to work safely.

For example, many hernias could be avoided if men were shown the proper way to lift or mechanical lifting means provided. Proper attention can be directed to other unsafe practices, such as failing to use safeguards provided, distracting attention of fellow workmen, running up or down stairs at the end of the shift, horse

play, and so on. Foremen must make a real effort to know their men. Very often some phase of an employee's life at home has a real bearing on his plant behaviour.

When the proper relationship exists between the foreman and his men, each person becomes a committee of one to watch for and help control unsafe practices.

A foreman should make sure that each of his men knows how to perform his job safely. This is the third point in our program and opens up the problem of safety training.

Regardless of how much experience a new man may have, every department has its own special rules and he should be told them at once as he starts his work. He should be told that here is a plant that considers safety as important as quantity and quality. He should be told that, in the words of the Bell Telephone Company slogan, "No job is so important and no service so urgent that we cannot take time to perform our work safely." To do the job right and to do it safely, he must not only know *what* to do but *how* to do it, and *why* it is done that way.

So far as actual job safety training is concerned, the old familiar J. I. T. method, i.e.

Tell Him
Show Him
Let Him Try It
Correct and Commend

when combined with a full explanation of hazards, is very good.

Make Safety a Habit

As soon as a new man is placed on a job, considerable thought must be given to making good safety performance a habit. Just as there are good and bad habits of all kinds, so is safe activity listed in our scheme of things as a good habit, and unsafe activity as a bad habit. Therefore, safe practices must be built or learned as habits. If the immediate scene is set so that he sees and repeats *only* the safe way of doing a job, then his stimulus pattern has been fixed to the extent that he learns the safe way as a habit.

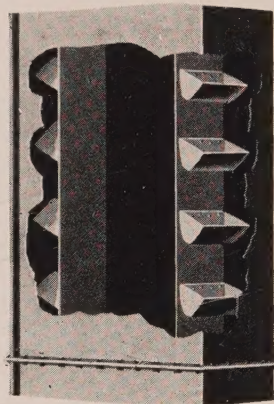
However, sometimes certain psychological factors interfere with the formation of safe habits and so preoccupy the employee's mind that adherence to safe practices is almost impossible. The subject of Safety psychology could well consume the entire afternoon but I refer to such factors as:

Fear
Worry and Anxiety
Undue emotionalism such as anger or grief
Mental and Muscular fatigue.

These psychological factors are responsible for a large per cent of the so-called "human failure" accidents

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and in a good many cases the foreman is powerless to prevent them, but good foremen and supervisors try to know their men so well that they learn to recognize these emotional factors in time and make allowances for them.

The last way of stimulating safety on the job, and the fourth point in our program, is by capturing the interest of each employee by means of an educational and promotional program full of surprises. We can guard machines, we can issue rule books, we can train men in safety; but our biggest job is to get the safety story across in such a way that each employee will develop an enthusiasm for the program which will become contagious enough to spread throughout the plant.

Our success will be measured in direct proportion to the interest and enthusiasm we arouse. Programs should be varied frequently to keep up interest. Many companies have found that contests carried on over too long a period of time prove ineffective.

Stress Safety Slogans

By shortening the period, interest is maintained for the duration at a high level. In our company our interplant contest runs six months. Any type of promotional idea carried on too long loses its effect. I remember hearing one foreman say "I push safety as often as I can think up different ways of doing it."

Take for instance the Wooster, Ohio, plant where there had been installed a neon-lighted safety sign board. Each morning the safety slogan was changed and each morning the Safety Director walked out through the plant with a silver dollar in his pocket.

He would inquire of someone, "What is the safety slogan for today?"

If this individual knew the slogan, the bright shiny new silver dollar was his; if he did not, the safety director walked on to another group.

"Bill, what's the safety slogan for today?"

"Why — it's 'WORK CAREFULLY TODAY AND ENJOY TOMORROW.'"

Imagine how you'd feel if you didn't know the slogan.

It wasn't long until all 600 men and women in that plant knew the safety slogan for the day and the total expense to that company was six dollars a week.

There are a number of other ideas which can be used to promote safety, some of them perhaps a little off the "beaten path" but which we need to use occasionally to interest some of our "lukewarm" people — the ones who seem to be the hardest to sell on safety ideas.

Cards such as candidates use at election time can be printed, using the word "Safety" in place of candidate's name with the usual "X" in front of it and the words "Your support and influence will be appreciated" at the bottom. There have been cases where the safety director has lined up outside the plant along with actual candidates and passed cards like this out to employees as they leave the plant for home.

Many plants are successfully using slogans stamped at the top of time cards, placed so that the employee



ISCONTROL

your Weevil problem !

When you use
LARVACIDE, you get control
plus! **LARVACIDE** not only
handles granary weevil and rice weevil,
but is also deadly to lesser grain borer,
saw-toothed grain beetle, flat grain beetle,
Mediterranean flour moth and grain mites.
Easily applied when receiving or turning,
LARVACIDE's kill includes egg life and
larvae. There's no explosion or fire hazard,
and **LARVACIDE's** tear-gas warning
cuts accident risk.

KILLS RATS TOO! **LARVACIDE** at low economical dosage drives them out on the open floor to die, where they may be swept up without carcass nuisance! Fast airing — overnight exposure.

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Larvacide

CHLORPICRIN

You can get your supply of **LARVACIDE** in handy 1-lb. bottles, 12 to wooden case, or in cylinders from 25 to 180 lbs.

sees them at least twice a day when he or she rings in and out.

Any brief slogan can be used, such as:

"Make this a safe day."

"Be careful today, on the job and on the way home."

"Make safety first and make it last."

"Think—make your head save you from injury."
and many others.

The presentation of a glass eye to an employee who neglects to wear

his goggles is an effective way of illustrating what an eye injury might mean to him.

Safety posters to be effective must have three qualities:

- They must be brief — tell their stories quickly.
- They must be attractive and catch the eye.
- They must use positive psychology.

Ex.—"Wear your respirator and protect your lungs from dust."

Never — "Anyone caught not

wearing his respirator will be discharged on sight."

This latter type only builds resentment for the safety program.

Use Movies for Education

Our use of motion pictures and sound slide films is based on the theory that over 80 per cent of our learning comes through out eyes. All of our plants have motion picture projectors and we follow a plan of previewing films monthly in our Central Office and passing the information along to the plants by means of monthly preview reports.

The best and most complete safety film catalog is the "National Directory of Safety Films" published by the National Safety Council.

Many insurance companies and firms like General Electric and General Motors have excellent safety films available to industrial plants for transportation costs only.

There are some instances, particularly in training sessions, where sound

There are some instances, particularly in training sessions, where slide
The best examples are the National Safety Council's revised edition of the 20 Hour Safety Management Course for Foremen and the recently completed 10 hour course for workers. We expect to have the 10 hour course in full swing in all our plants this fall.

Nothing can compete with a good film to whip up interest in safety and fire prevention and after repeated use we can definitely subscribe to the old Chinese Proverb. "A picture is worth a thousand words."

One thing to always remember in selling anything comes from an old essay on salesmanship. *Don't sell things—sell the effects of things.* That is, don't sell books—sell the joys of knowledge. Don't sell advertising—sell a short cut to profits. Thus we should say: don't sell goggles—sell eye protection. Don't sell respirators—sell lung protection. In short, don't sell safety—sell a man his future, free from the pain of suffering that preventable accidents bring.—(Presented before the National Safety Council.)

Here's how G.L.F. removes

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**Fast Moving
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This Eriez Non-Electric Permanent Magnet installation is recording better than 98% tramp iron removal at G.L.F. Terminal Grain Elevator, Buffalo, New York . . . and belt speeds exceed 660 ft. per minute . . . Simple and economical, Eriez compact, lightweight units are engineered to fit your requirements . . . Assure maximum protection against explosions, fires and injury to personnel by installing Eriez Non-Electric Permanent Magnets. Let our nearest engineer consult with you.

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ERIEZ MANUFACTURING CO.

Erie, Pennsylvania

GOOD EARNINGS NECESSARY

(From statement by Chairman Harry A. Bullis at 20th annual meeting of stockholders, Wilmington, Delaware, Tuesday, August 24.)

"American industry is not hoarding its earnings. It is not growing fat on them, as some would have us believe. It is using them for dynamic development. These earnings, in large part, are being plowed back into the businesses. They are being turned into new plants and equipment, into new products and new activities that spell more jobs and increased service to consumers.

"Good earnings are essential if industry is (1) to continue to pay high wages, (2) to keep its plants up to date and expand with new facilities, (3) to pay reasonable dividends to stockholders, and (4) to prepare for the time when the business cycle turns. If when that time comes we are to continue to provide jobs for all our employees, it is essential that we have good plants that will operate efficiently in a period when profits are small. Reinvestment of earnings in new facilities makes this possible.

"Of the \$13 million that General Mills earned last year, a little over \$7 million was reinvested in the business. Our capital expenditures during the year were \$11,243,000 of which \$7,134,000 came from the year's earnings. While the major part of capital expenditures went into new plants, large sums also were spent for rehabilitation and improvements in our old plants.

"During the first half of 1948, industry was investing at an annual rate of \$34 billion. Business is able to finance about \$20 billion of this investment out of its reserve—principally depreciation reserve and from earnings not paid out in dividends. The remainder, \$14 billion, came from the investing public. Private capital has not been available in sufficient measure to finance industrial needs. It is very fortunate, therefore, that business has been able to finance so large a part of its capital needs from earnings.

"I believe the American people want business to continue to expand and so to provide more and better jobs. It is this expansion which has made possible high productive employment at increasing wages but until consumers provide the savings for investment, industry will need to preserve its earnings for such investment and keep its earnings high.

"There are now over 61 million people employed. The only way we can support a fast-growing labor force of such magnitude is by continued expansion of industrial plants."

VAN DUSEN-HARRINGTON NAMES OFFICERS

H. G. Dickey, chairman of the board, announced today that stockholders of Van Dusen-Harrington Company, pioneer grain commission and terminal elevator firm, re-elected all directors at their annual meeting. The directors re-named all officers, headed by Totton P. Heffelfinger, president. In addition to Mr. Dickey, the directors are T. P. Heffelfinger, F. Peavey Heffelfinger, George W. P. Heffelfinger, J. B. Templeton, A. C. Remele, Charles Bolles Rogers, W. M. Steinke and H. E. Kuehn.

WHO IS THE SMILING MAN?

CLUES:

1. His children's education is as good as paid for.
2. He's moving into his dream house in 1958.
3. He's going to get \$4 back for every \$3 he invests today, after 10 years.
4. He's helping his country and himself, at one and the same time.



ANSWER: The Smiling Man is the man who invests regularly in U. S. Savings Bonds. What he has done—actually—is to guarantee his own future, to insure the security and happiness of his family.

Every Savings Bond you buy will stretch your smile a little further. They're the wisest investment you can make, today—they pay you back \$4 for \$3 after ten years, and that's a promise by Uncle Sam!

What's more, every dollar you invest in Savings Bonds is helping to fight inflation over here, helping to maintain democracy over there.

If you draw a salary, enroll in the easy, painless, *automatic* Payroll Savings Plan. Or, if you aren't on a payroll but have a checking account, use the equally convenient Bond-A-Month Plan.

Inquire today about these sure, profitable savings plans. *And watch your smile grow along with your savings!*

AUTOMATIC SAVING IS SURE SAVING —

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS



Contributed by this magazine in co-operation with the Magazine Publishers of America as a public service.

ACCIDENT RATES IN FOOD INDUSTRY

Frequency figures lower - Severity figures up

"Accident Rates in the Food Industry," a booklet published by the National Safety Council, summarizes injury experience of various companies. The data was reported and compiled in accordance with the definitions adopted by the American Standards Assn.

Disabling injuries in the Food Industry in 1947 occurred at a 10% lower rate than in 1946 but the severity rate was 4% higher. The 10% decrease in frequency was the same as that accomplished in all industries combined but in contrast with the 4% increase in severity, the corresponding rate for all industries was down 7 per cent.

Ranked About the Same As 1946

The lower 1947 frequency rate for the Food Industry ranked 29th among corresponding rates of 40 major industries. This rank was one place poorer than in 1946 and resulted because of improvements in the rates of other industries, too. The severity rate ranked 21st compared with 22nd in the previous year.

The lower frequency rate in 1947 was accomplished entirely by a reduction in the occurrence of temporary total injuries. Both permanent partial and fatal injuries occurred at rates higher than in the previous year, and although these increases were not sufficient to completely offset the improvements in the frequency rate of temporary total injuries, because of the high

time charges assessed fatal and permanent partial injuries, the increases more than offset the lower severity rate for temporary totals.

Injuries in Plants

Disabling injuries occurred less frequently in large plants than they did in plants of medium or small size, but the lower rate was accomplished primarily by better control over the less serious injuries. In large plants, injuries averaged 71 days per case while in medium and small plants they averaged 42 days and 45 days, respectively.

Records

All-time no-injury records in the grain products division of the Food Industry are:

Cereal Manufacturing — Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Mich. 1,898,299 injury-free man-hours.

Grain Milling—General Mills, Inc., Eastern Div., Buffalo, N. Y. 1,145,200 injury-free man-hours.

The following tables show the 1947 rates and three-year rates for the grain segment of the Food Industry:



FREQUENCY RATES—GRAIN DIVISION

Group	No. of Units	1945-47 Average	Deaths & Perm. Dis.	All Injuries	1946-47 Change*
Cereal Products	15	8.56	.71	5.93	-27%
Corn Products	10	13.51	1.71	12.54	- 8%
Grain Mill Products	101	22.10	.67	24.39	-13%
ENTIRE FOOD INDUSTRY	584	20.36	1.42	20.45	-10%

SEVERITY RATES—GRAIN DIVISION

Group	No. of Units	1945-47 Average	Deaths & Perm. Dis.	All Injuries	1946-47 Change*
Cereal Products	15	.54	.18	.29	-50%
Corn Products	10	2.03	2.02	2.27	+ 6%
Grain Mill Products	101	.93	.77	1.14	+15%
ENTIRE FOOD INDUSTRY	584	1.17	.84	1.16	+ 4%

(*Changes in rates between each pair of years are based on records of companies reporting for both years. Otherwise a change in rates could result from inclusion of companies with low or high rates in just one of the two years.)

BLOOD PRESSURE

WILL F. LYON, M.D.

*Chairman, Health Committee, Metals
Section, National Safety Council*

(The article below was prepared with the hope that it might be of some help in the proper placement and protection of individuals with unusual blood pressures. Since normal fluctuations are so great and since the actual level of the pressure does not necessarily reflect the severity of the disease, final decision regarding any person whose pressure is unusual must be left to the doctor.)

Blood pressure readings should be made as a part of all preemployment examinations and all subsequent general check-ups. It is probably better not to give the individual the numerical reading of his pressure, but rather to state that it is within the normal range, somewhat elevated, or lower than normal, as the case may be. One blood pressure reading a year is sufficient, unless clinical investigations indicate otherwise. If at an examination the first reading shows the pressure elevated, a second determination should be made at the end of the examination.

Normal Blood Pressure

For a person under forty years of age, the pressure should not exceed 140/90; for a person over forty years of age, the pressure should not exceed 150/90; and the lower normal limit is around 85/60. Thus there is considerable normal fluctuation, though in youth occasional elevations of pressure probably mean a constitutional tendency to hypertension.

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)

"We have been impressed with the relative benignity (harmlessness) of increased blood pressure in the large majority of patients, and with the facts that increased blood pressure, per se, does not produce subjective symptoms and that the actual level of blood pressure does not necessarily reflect the severity of the disease."

An older person whose pressure has risen gradually over a period of years is not considered as great a risk as a younger person whose pressure suddenly climbs after having been normal or only slightly elevated. Also, diabetes, obesity, a rapid pulse, and evidence of kidney disease are unfavorable complications in hypertension.

So far as work is concerned, anyone with high blood pressure should avoid heavy straining when possible, especially unaccustomed straining, as well as jobs where the sudden loss of consciousness might involve serious hazards to the man himself, his fellow workers or the equipment, as would be the case with certain crane operators, bus or truck drivers, etc.

Low Blood Pressure (Hypotension)

Hypotension has been called the best life insurance policy one can

have; but with a persistently lower-than-normal blood pressure, certain diseases, such as Addison's, must be ruled out, and it is important to exclude a history of fainting attacks. Occasionally, a perfectly healthy individual is found to have a blood pressure which is constantly low, even as low as 85 to 100, yet his vitality, endurance and energy may be at or above average.

36th National

Safety Congress
and Exposition

FOOD SECTION
Morrison Hotel
Chicago

October 18 - 22

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO LIFT PROPERLY?

If you have to lift objects, even fairly light ones, do it right. It takes no more time, it is easier and it may keep you from being laid up for several days.

In "solo" lifting, face the object with feet far enough apart (the length of the shoe is a good guide) to give a good base of operation

without placing undue strain on the abdominal muscles. Adopt a stance which is comfortable and which will permit you to lift the job as nearly straight up as possible. Get down to the job by bending your knees, keeping your back erect. Raise the weight gradually (a sudden effort invites strain) by straightening your legs, taking the brunt of the strain upon your leg and shoulder muscles.

In "team" lifting, coordinate your efforts with the others, with directions being given by one, and only one, member of the team.

If you have to carry objects, do it safely. This requires:

1. That the load be close to the body and as near the worker's center of balance as possible to prevent: (a) too-heavy strain in one portion of the body and (b) throwing the worker off balance.
2. That the worker have unblocked vision ahead
3. That the load interfere as little as possible with his normal walking gait.

(Bureau of Labor Standards)



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

PREAMBLE

Recognizing the importance to the grain handling and grain processing plant superintendents of accurate and more thorough technical information regarding the multiple factors in the successful maintenance and operation of such plants, and appreciating the advantages of conferring on our common problems with a view to attaining greater efficiency and more economical and less hazardous operations of grain handling and grain processing plants, this Society has been organized and has adopted the following Constitution and By-Laws governing its affairs.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I — NAME

Section 1. This shall be a voluntary association and shall be known as the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

ARTICLE II — OBJECTIVES

Section 1. The objectives of this Society shall be the dissemination of practical information, the promotion of methods calculated to correct operational hazards, to attain greater efficiency in grain handling and grain processing operations, and, to foster cordial relations among its members.

ARTICLE III — MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Any superintendent or representative of a firm or corporation of repute operating a grain handling or grain processing plant and sponsored by a member of the Society in good standing, may become a member of this Society by paying in advance an annual membership fee of \$10.00 and subscribing to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 2. International associate non-voting memberships may be obtained by companies, in allied business or industries, upon payment in advance of an annual membership fee of \$25.00, and subscribing to the Constitution and By-Laws, if sponsored by two voting members in good standing. Local individual non-voting memberships, under the same provisions, may be obtained upon payment of an annual membership fee of \$10.00.

Section 3. All applications are to be subject to approval by a majority of the board of directors.

ARTICLE IV — ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of this Society are to be a president, first and second vice-presidents, and secretary-treasurer.

Section 2. The officers shall be elected for the ensuing year by a quorum of five or more directors immediately preceding the annual meeting, to take office at the directors' meeting immediately following the annual business meeting.

ARTICLE V — ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. The board of directors shall consist of nine members, three to be elected each year for a term of three years, by a majority of the voting members present at the annual business meeting.

Section 2. In case of a vacancy, the president shall fill same by appointment for the unexpired term.

Section 3. All active national past presidents shall be non-voting members of the board of directors.

Section 4. The presidents, vice-president and secretaries of all authorized local chapters of the society are to be non-voting directors during their terms of office.

ARTICLE VI — DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president of the Society to preside at the meetings of this association and of the board of directors and to appoint special and standing committees necessary in the conduct of work undertaken.

Section 2. In the absence of the president, the ranking vice-president shall preside at the meetings of the Society and of the board of directors.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to record and preserve minutes of all meetings of the Society and of the board of directors. He shall conduct all correspondence and issue all notices of meetings to members and/or directors. He shall make a full report of the work of the Society at each annual meeting, keep

members informed of what is being done between meetings, collect all membership dues and fees, and perform such other duties as the board of directors shall prescribe. He shall be bonded for an amount to be determined by the board of directors.

ARTICLE VII — DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to look after the interests of the Society between the meetings, follow the general policy outlined by the members at the annual meeting, transact the necessary business of the Society, and to investigate all suggestions that may come to them. The time and place of annual meetings shall be designated by the board of directors and it may adopt such rules and regulations for the conduct of the meetings and management of the affairs of this Society as it may deem proper. The board of directors shall meet immediately before the annual meeting and immediately following the annual business meeting each year. Special meetings of the board of directors may be called by the president, or by a majority of the board of directors, giving ten days advance notice thereof, by mail.

ARTICLE VIII — ANNUAL MEETING

Section 1. There shall be one general meeting of members of this Society each year, to be known as the annual meeting. Notification of all general meetings shall be sent out at least fifteen days prior to the date of such meeting, to each member at his post office address as it shall appear on the books of the Society. Such meetings may be convened from time to time as circumstances require.

ARTICLE IX — VOTING RULES

Section 1. Each member who is in good standing shall be entitled to one vote upon all questions presented to the Society for its consideration.

Section 2. Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the proceedings of this Society in all cases where they are applicable.

ARTICLE X AMENDMENTS

Section 1. No amendment or alteration shall be made in this constitution and by-laws unless the same shall be proposed at a regular annual meeting. A copy of the proposed alteration shall be inserted in the summons for the next regular annual meeting when it shall require for adoption the approval of two thirds of the members present at such meeting.—*Approved and adopted at the Society's 19th annual meeting at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 1948.*

Soges Chapter Executives

CHICAGO —

Edward Anderson, Norris Grain Co., President
Lincoln Scott, Corn Products Refining Co., 1st V.P.
Harry Hanson, Glidden Co., Secretary
Dale Wilson, Northwestern Grain & Malt Co., Director
Frank Carlson, Underwriters' Grain Assn., Director
Bernie Kline, Hales & Hunter Co., Director
Leon Chevallet, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Director
Rudolph Skala, R. J. Skala Co., Director
Richard Harfst, Seedburo Equipment Co., Director

BUFFALO —

Cornelius Halsted, General Mills, Inc., President
John Mack, Standard Milling Co., 1st V.P.
Roy Zimmerman, Superior Grain Corp., 2nd V.P.
James Burns, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Secretary
John Kitching, G.L.F. Elevator, Treasurer
Henry Bowman, Meyer Malt & Grain Co., Sergeant-at-Arms
Charles Hoffman, Cargill, Inc., Director
Albert Krotz, Rex Grain & Milling Co., Director
Rod McRae, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Director

MINNESOTA —

Henry J. Anderson, Bunge Corp., President
Ernest Ohman, Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co., V.P.
James Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., Secretary

FORT WILLIAM - PORT ARTHUR —

Percy Poulton, N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., President
Fred Sibbald, National Grain Co., Ltd., Sec'y - Treas.

KANSAS CITY —

Orin Kinman, Cargill, Inc., President
Paul Secrets, Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., 1st V.P.
Earl Gray, Inter-State Oil Co., 2nd V.P.
G. D. Duncan, Standard Milling Co., Sec'y - Treas.
William Kamp, Ralston Purina Co., Director
O. B. Duncan, Salina Terminal Elevator Co., Director
Claude Darbe, Simonds-Shields-Theis Co., Director
A. J. Olson, Cargill, Inc., Director
Harley Hixson, Continental Grain Co., Director
Wilbur Thompson, Norris Grain Co., Director

OMAHA - COUNCIL BLUFFS —

John T. Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Bros., President
Vincent Blum, Omaha Elevator Co., V.P.
W. S. Pool, Nebraska-Iowa Elevator, Sec'y - Treas.
Jerry Lacy, West Central Cooperative Grain Co., Director
Earl Mahan, Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Director
James Shively, Continental Grain Co., Director

CENTRAL STATES —

M. M. Darling, Acme-Evans Co., President
C. R. Streich, Glidden Co., 1st V.P.
R. J. Little, Glidden Co., 2nd V.P.
N. R. Adkins, Ralston Purina Co., Sec'y - Treas.
Clifford Steiner, Central Soya Co., Director
Howard Habegger, Central Soya Co., Director
Ross Curless, Goodrich Bros., Inc., Director

WELCOME

NEW SOGES MEMBERS

Since the last printing of the list of new members, the following have been added to the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents' roll:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 760 Frank X. Murphy, Jr.
Murphy Grain & Milling Co., Owensboro, Ky. | 768 A. R. Bourdonnay , Superintendent
Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., Fort Worth, Tex. |
| 761 Earl M. Kilgore , Representative
Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., Kansas City, Mo. | 769 Edward L. O'Dell , Superintendent
Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo. |
| 762 Hector J. Schumacher , Engineer
Wm. H. Ziegler Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. | 770 Clarence E. Malott , Ass't Superintendent
Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Bethel, Kansas |
| 763 E. G. Burdick , Production Manager
J. T. Gibbons, Inc., New Orleans, La. | 771 Miles L. Kane , Construction Superintendent
Farmers Union Grain Terminal Assn., St. Paul, Minn. |
| 764 J. J. Kent, Sr. , Superintendent
J. T. Gibbons, Inc., New Orleans, La. | 772 Foster S. Simmons , Pres. & Mgr.
McKenzie-Hague-Simmons Co., Minneapolis, Minn. |
| 765 L. R. Peel
Universal Laboratories, Dassel, Minn. | 773 Myril Barham
Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind. |
| 766 E. M. Bishop , President
Security Waterproofing Co., Chicago, Ill. | 774 Parke W. Burrows , President
Burrows Equipment Co., Evanston, Ill. |
| 767 Bruce M. Cohoe , Manager
Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. | 775 Wallace T. Herberg , Superintendent
Cargill, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. |
| | 776 Raymond E. Frank
Peerless Mill Supply Co., Buffalo, N. Y. |
| | 777 John M. Schliar , Vice President
Howard Iron Works, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. |

Douglas



YOUR FUMIGATION PROBLEMS



What is your grain fumigant problem? As far back as 1916, grain handlers and elevator operators were bringing their individual fumigant problems to Douglas Chemical & Supply Company. Through the years, Douglas technicians have given personal attention to thousands of separate and different cases. Frequently, in finding the correct solution, new or improved methods are discovered. *You benefit* from this source of improvement when you order Douglas fumigants and insecticide sprays.

Write today for complete information.

"PIONEERS OF SAFE INSECTICIDES"

Douglas Chemical and Supply Company

1324-26 West 12th St. INCORPORATED 1916 Kansas City, Missouri

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PORTLAND, OREGON.

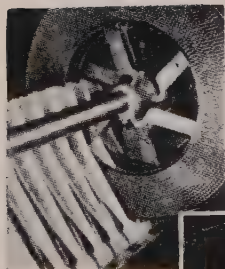
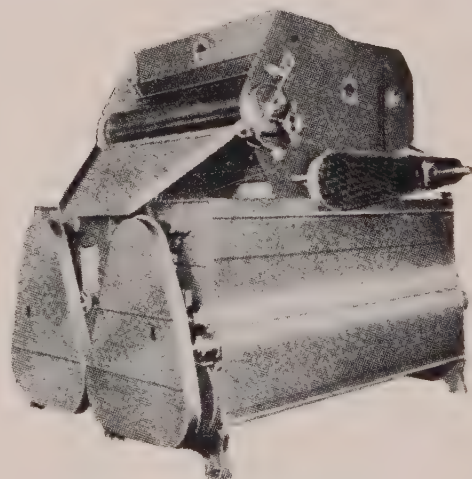
- 778 **Frederic C. Borel**, Sales Engineer
International Chimney Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 779 **Vinson W. Washburn**, Elevator Superintendent
Eagle Roller Mill Co., Shelby, N. C.
- 780 **Russell L. O'Dell**, General Superintendent
Harry E. Surface Co., Kansas City, Kan.
- 781 **L. C. Smith**, Vice President
Machinery & Supplies Co., Kansas City, Mo.
- 782 **John D. Corry**, District Manager
Frank W. Winne & Son, Inc., Kenmore, N. Y.
- 783 **Arthur G. Weis**, Vice President
Schmahl Sheet Metal Works, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 784 **John H. Kiner**, Sales Engineer
U. S. Rubber Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 785 **Wilbur Johnson**, Elevator Superintendent
Tri-State Milling Co., Rapid City, S. D.
- 786 **Lee McGlasson**, Elevator Superintendent
Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle, Wash.
- 787 **J. George Kehr**, Superintendent
Russell-Miller Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 788 **B. Ward Peterson**, Grain Superintendent
Cargill, Inc., Hamburg, N. Y.
- 789 **Rollin G. Olin**, Elevator Superintendent
Knappen Milling Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
- 790 **Chester J. Blizil**, Supt. Feed Mill
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 791 **Frank F. Schultz**, Ass't Gen. Mgr. Terminal
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 792 **John E. Graves**, Superintendent
Capitol Elevator Co., Duluth, Minn.
- 793 **Raymond C. Wagner**, Superintendent
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 794 **Ralph F. Yantzi**, Ass't Superintendent
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., Kansas City, Kan.
- 795 **Rolla D. Ladd**, Supt. Grain Term. Section
The Drackett Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
- 796 **Richard H. Miller**, Elevator Superintendent
Continental Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 797 **Clifford W. Swalin**, Superintendent
Farmers Grain Dealers Assn of Iowa, Des Moines, Ia.
- 798 **Fay Protsman**, Superintendent
Intermountain Elevator Co., Denver, Colo.
- 799 **Norman Nelson**, Superintendent
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Decatur, Ill.
- 800 **Walter L. Smith**, Elevator Superintendent
Ralston Purina Co., Hamburg, N. Y.
- 801 **Don Compton**
Precision Bearings & Supply Co., Omaha, Neb.
- 802 **Ben G. Petrucci**, Chem. Engineer
Cargill, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.

GIANT GRAIN CAPACITY CLEANING

for

TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Choose the 2564 CARTER
Disc-Cylinder Separator



Left: A Carter disc section. Thousands of undercut pockets separate foreign matter from grain or seed by length differences. Below: Hart Uni-flow cylinders give positive control of grain flow.



Here's a complete grain cleaning machine for the giant capacity requirements of terminal elevators. Fits compactly into crowded working space, giving maximum bushel capacity per cubic foot of machine. Will clean up to 1200 bushels an hour of spring wheat and all varieties of wheat, barley and oats. Carter discs are combined with cylinders for exact, flexible cleaning operations plus scalping and aspirating. All-metal, all-enclosed for maximum cleanliness.

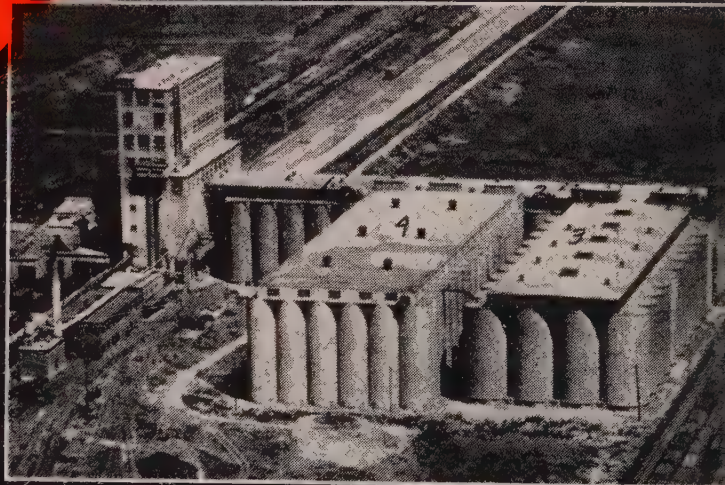
HART-CARTER COMPANY

670 Nineteenth Ave. N. E. Minneapolis 13, Minnesota

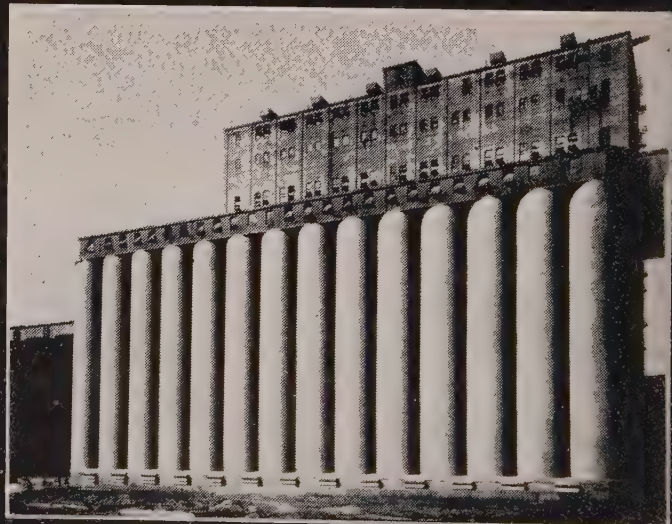
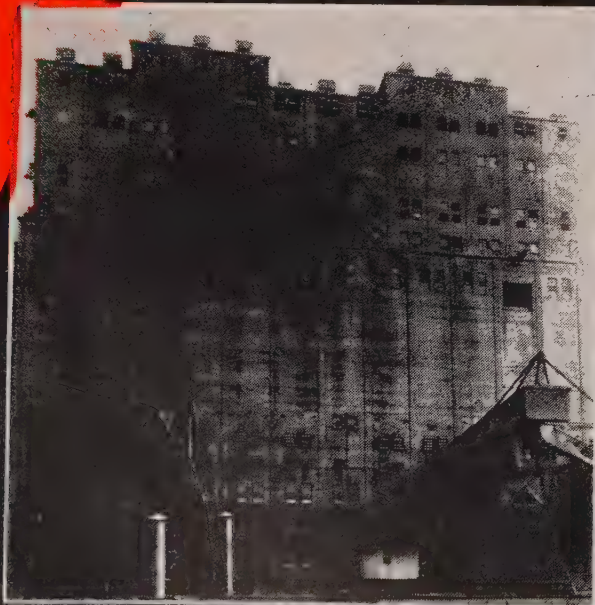
A MOUNTAIN OF EVIDENCE



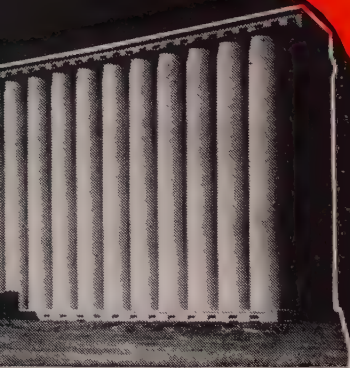
All of these elevators
and West . . .



were treated by the



an exclusive process of



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Pro-Flex method . .



. J. Many Company.

. . . presents proof of the thorough and expert manner in which B. J. Many Company repairs and weatherproofs elevator structures.

. . . and backs up the fact that a B. J. Many job lasts longer, is worth more; naturally costs more. Cheap materials and faulty workmanship represent false economy.

A survey of your requirements will be made upon request.

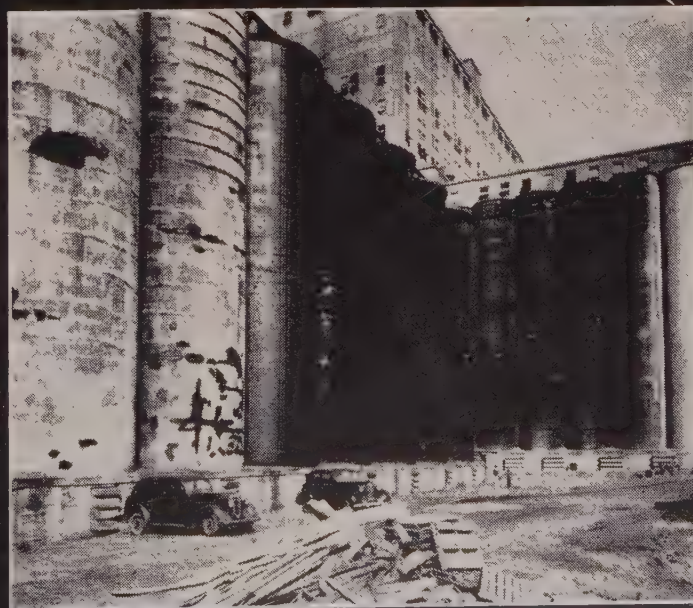
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827 N. W. 31st Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma—217 Baltimore Life Building, Baltimore, Maryland—1101 Francis Palms Building, Detroit 26, Michigan—3723 Grand Central Terminal, New York 17, New York—Mr. H. W. Webb-Peploe, 500 Rona Street, Interlaken, New Jersey.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS: Pioneer Sand and Gravel Company, Inc., 901 Fairview Avenue, North, Seattle 11, Washington—Northland Machinery Supply Co., Ltd., 203 Hardisty Street, Fort William, Ontario—Northland Machinery Supply Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba—Asphalt Services, Limited, 366 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.





DON'T Rely On Luck To Halt A DUST EXPLOSION

ROBERTSON Explosion Ventilators

WILL

Remove the more explosive fine dust from the leg by continuous gravity action

WILL

Release pent-up gases and flames in case of an explosion

WILL

Minimize the possibility of a secondary explosion by continuously venting gases

ROBERTSON Ventilation Engineers

WILL

Inspect your elevator and recommend proper sizes and number of ventilators to secure maximum protection at minimum expense.

Write Now for Details

H. H. ROBERTSON CO.

**Farmers Bank Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.**

HOW TO SPOT A COMMUNIST

We have before us a pamphlet entitled *Army Talk* 180, published by the War Department. Prepared for Army personnel, it deals with Communism in this Country. It bluntly states that "Communists seek the downfall of the American system of government."

Not many of us doubt that Communists, seeking world domination, are actively engaged today in an all-out effort to overthrow our government. But while we may not doubt this, many of us do not evaluate our danger here at home as great enough to cause serious concern.

This Publication believes that the situation has become sufficiently serious to warrant steps to thwart the objectives of the Communist minority in America. We believe the time has come when we, as citizens, should make use of information like that in *Army Talk* 180. The grain industry, we think, could and should join in a common effort to expose the underhanded activities of Communists.

Communists On Toes

This activity could well be directed against the activities of Communists in the grain handling and processing unions. We do not mean to imply that these unions are Communist-dominated. But it is safe to say that the Communists are not overlooking them in their over-all plans. *Army Talk* 180 states that "Communists say that seizure of government by bloody revolution or infiltration must come . . ." It goes on to say that Communists believe in combining legal and illegal work; that they "bore from within"; that they work in labor unions; that they

try to mislead and confuse real liberals.

Government officials and informed union leaders point out that we are not in danger because of the activities of persons who admit that they are Communists. It's the undercover Communists who are "boring from within" — in the labor unions particularly — who have to be reckoned with.

Unions Loyal

Expose these undercover Communists, put the finger on them, and their opportunity to do harm vanishes, the authorities say. The experience of unions that have been infiltrated, and in which Communist slates of officers have been elected, definitely proves this. The great majority of union members are loyal citizens. Once they know they are being tricked by Communists they quickly get rid of them as leaders.

The need, then, is to give the unions information that will help their members spot undercover Communists. How do you spot an undercover Communist? *Army Talk* 180 says:

"If a person consistently echoes the Communist party line, he is probably a Communist.

"If he has agreed with every shift and change in the Communist press, he is probably a Communist.

"If he consistently supports Communist policies, he is probably a Communist."

Signs of Communism

Other literature on the subject suggests additional indications. There is, for example, the authoritative weekly newsletter, *Counterattack*, published in New York City by a group of former F.B.I. agents.

Here are some of the other signs most commonly mentioned :

The undercover Communist is likely to create and agitate grievances against his employer. As soon as one issue is settled he promotes another. Nothing is ever right. His objective is to create class feeling from political rather than economic motives.

He persistently and ardently defends the Communist press — the *Daily Worker*, the *Chicago Star*, the *Peoples World*, and others.

He favors having the union's printing done by Communist printers.

He denies he's a Communist but says he agrees with "some of the things the Communists stand for". He argues that anyone has the right under the Constitution to fight for his politics and his views.

He is prone to argue that attacks on Communists are attacks on labor, civil rights, the masses, that critics of Communists are reactionaries or Fascists.

He is likely to be critical of American, British and French foreign policies, but he does not offer criticism against Soviet policies.

Sometimes he is identified with or a sponsor of known Communist fronts like the Civil Rights Congress, the Committee to Win the Peace or the National Negro Congress.

He usually takes the position that democracy and capitalism are decadent, inherently weak and that they have failed.

This Publication believes that this kind of information in the hands of grain industry union's membership would enable the members to be alert against the Communist undercover man. Would not employers in these fields be doing their Country a service by making copies of this editorial available to those of their staffs who are union members?

THE COMMON COLD

With the fall months begins the carnival time for the virus that causes and spreads the common cold. During this time of year the cold virus "runs interference" for the spreading of its more harmful associates, the bacteria of influenza and pneumonia.

While there is, as yet, no sure preventive for the common cold, the body has natural forces of resistance to infection that may be strengthened. When the forces of resistance are strong, colds are less severe, with few complications. And usually they are less frequent. Resistance is built up and maintained by good habits of living which include eating enough of the right kind of foods, getting enough rest and recreation, and having chronic infections tended to promptly.

Meals Important

Eat meals which include foods from each of the Basic 7 food groups every day: (1) green and yellow vegetables; (2) oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit; (3) potatoes and other vegetables and fruits; (4) milk and milk products; (5) meat, poultry, fish or eggs . . . or dried beans or peas on days when we are asked not to eat meat and poultry products; (6) bread and cereals, and (7) butter and fortified margarine.

Most of us in adult life need at least eight hours of sleep each night to make up for the day's wear and

tear. We also need regular recreation, preferably in the fresh air, to help us relax and renew our energy.

The drain on reserves caused by infected teeth, tonsils, sinuses, and other chronic infections may cause unusual susceptibility to the common cold. Wet feet, drafts, damp clothing, and poor protection against bad weather or anything that causes chilling are known to lower resistance and allow a cold to develop.

Colds Easily Spread

Like influenza and pneumonia, the common cold is spread from the discharges of the nose and mouth of infected people and by articles freshly soiled by such discharges. Remember the precautions for preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Stay out of crowds as much as possible when colds, influenza, and pneumonia are going the rounds. Avoid direct contact with people who have colds. Carefully observe the principles of personal hygiene in washing your hands before eating, in using clean eating and drinking utensils, and in using your own toilet articles.

CHICAGO SOGES TO VISIT CENTRAL SOYA CO.

Edward Anderson, president of the Chicago Soges Chapter, announced that arrangements have been made with officials of the Central Soya Co., Gibson City, Ill., for a tour through the plant by the chapter members on Sept. 18.

BRUSHES RIGHT—FROM THE START— In Quality and Workmanship



WRITE
FOR
PRICES.



Separator Brushes

We can furnish separator brushes for any machine.

The STAR Warehouse Push Broom

This is the broom that is used by most large terminal elevators for sweeping grain out of box cars.

Brushes for Every Commercial and Industrial Use

FLOUR CITY BRUSH CO., Minneapolis 15, Minn.



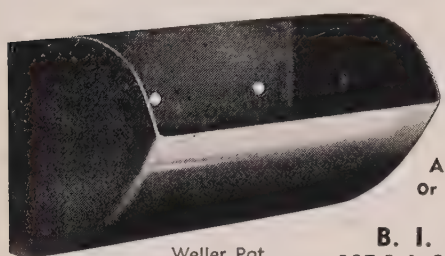
"Without Curves Would I Be So Popular?"

We wouldn't know about that, lady. We **do** know, however, that it's a **curve**, a **Logarithmic Curve** to be specific, that put the **Calumet Cup** at the top of the elevator bucket popularity list. Because of its **Logarithmic Curve** design the

CALUMET Super Capacity Elevator CUP

can be spaced closer on belt. Speed of belt can be increased or decreased over a wide range with satisfactory results and it can be operated efficiently over any sized pulley. Scoops up **super capacity** loads in elevator boot and discharges **super capacity** loads from outlet spout **without** backlegging.

To quote an elevator operator who replaced old style buckets with the modern streamlined Calumet: "You said it when you said it's **The Curve That Counts** for the Calumet Cup has what it takes to substantially increase capacity and speed up operation."



ASK YOUR JOBBER
Or write for capacity data sheet

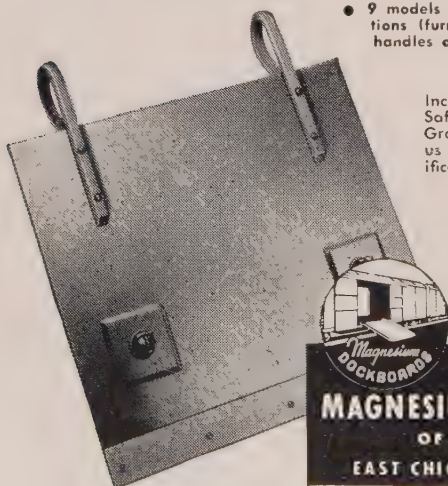
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NOW... MAGNESIUM LIGHTNESS IN GRAIN SHOVELS

Imagine a grain shovel 28" by 32" made of metal, yet weighing only 19½ lbs. That's what you get in magnesium—the new lightweight miracle metal. MAGCOA Grain Shovels will save you money over a period of time because of their greater resistance to wear and greater handling efficiency.

- Easy, non-fatiguing to handle
- Sturdy, long-wearing rigid construction
- Reinforced at stress points for greater strength
- Balanced design for maneuverability
- Quickly reversible and replaceable striker plates assuring long service
- Non-sparking, eliminates explosion hazards
- 9 models to fit all conditions (furnished without handles or hooks)



Increase Efficiency & Safety with Magcoa Grain Shovels. Write us for complete specifications and prices.



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OF AMERICA
EAST CHICAGO, INDIANA

- EASTERN DIVISION: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.
- WESTERN DIVISION: 831 S. Flower St., Los Angeles 14, Calif

A Creature of Habit

Man is a creature of habits, and from infancy he has developed them. Some are helpful, others are the opposite.

You, as one of these creatures of habit, have acquired such helpful ones as personal cleanliness, hygiene and health from the early and constant teaching of your parents or your teachers.

Habits of the opposite type are acquired through association, from environment, lack of teaching, a false spirit of bravado, or a lack of good common "horse" sense.

How does an unsafe habit begin?

Remember your first smoke? Got sick, didn't you. Turned green around the gills. Swore you would never try that again. The second time was not so bad, neither was the third, the fourth, and before long you smoked with no apparent ill effects. You were developing a habit.

Remember the first time you took a chance on your job? You left the guard off the saw for just a short cut job. Or you didn't put your goggles in place over your eyes for that small grinding job. You took a chance and adjusted the machine without locking it out. It took only a minute.

You got away with it. Perhaps you had a tremor of fear, when the job was done, for what might have happened. But nothing happened. So you did it again and then again until it became a habit. It became commonplace. And it would remain commonplace until either you or your fellow worker got hurt. Then you would realize just what harm an unsafe habit can do, too late to avoid the accident that has occurred, but not too late to avoid the accident that will occur.

To avoid that future accident you must break the unsafe habit. You must correct the unsafe working methods. Don't wait for the accident to remind you.

Go over your job today. Check into every detail, every step in the performance of your duty. Ask yourself as you check your job:

"Is there anything in the way I am doing this job that might possibly injure me or my fellow workers?"

Don't take "maybe" or "maybe not" for an answer. Unless it is an emphatic "NO," it is time to take corrective action.

Change your work methods to conform to the safe standards of the job.

Do your job the right way, which is the safe way.

Break yourself of the unsafe habit.

DO IT NOW!

PATENTS AVAILABLE

The following patents have been assigned to the United States as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture. The patents are divided into two groups, the first six relating to enzyme research, the second to research carried on in the Western Regional Research Laboratory. Licenses to practice the inventions are issued on a royalty-free, non-exclusive, non-transferable, revocable basis. Applications for licenses should be addressed to the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

Pat. 2,313,504. **SULPHYDRYL COMPOUND OBTAINED FROM FLOUR.** Patented Mar. 9, 1943. (Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757.) Process involves extraction of a flour, such as wheat, lima bean, cottonseed, or peanut flours, with organic solvents to separate sulphhydryl compounds. These compounds may be used as oxidizing or reducing agents, depending on the state in which they exist, in chemical operations. Group 28—89. Reg. No. 9,822.

Pat. 2,366,952. **PROTEINOUS MATERIAL.** Patented Jan. 9, 1945. (Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757.) Sulphydryl compounds are isolated from cereal grains by an extraction process, then subjected to hydrolysis and purification pro-

cedures. The product is highly toxic to certain bacteria and yeasts and is thus useful as a germicide. Group 28—34. Reg. No. 9,823.

Pat. 2,381,421. **METHOD OF TREATING CEREAL GRAINS.** Patented Aug. 7, 1945. (Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757.) Process of storing grain which involves contacting the grain in bulk storage with an atmosphere containing a low concentration of ethylene gas (about 1 part ethylene per 10,000 to 100,000 parts of air). By such procedure the tendency of the grain to undergo spontaneous heating is prevented. Group 28—86. Reg. No. 9,824.

Pat. 2,434,874. **SEPARATION OF STARCH AND PROTEIN IN WHEAT GRAIN PRODUCTS AND EXTRACTION OF DIASTASE THEREFROM.** Patented Jan. 20, 1948. (Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757.) Invention relates to isolation of starch, gluten, and diastase from cereal products such as wheat flour. Thus, wheat flour is contacted with an aqueous solution of a sulphite salt. Air is then beaten into the mixture causing the gluten to rise to the top of the mixture as a scum. The starch particles settle to the bottom while the diastase remains dissolved in the liquid phase. Group 20—94. Reg. No. 9,826.

RAILS COULD MOVE ALL WHEAT

Under the general system for the handling of the winter wheat crop moving into storage, announced recently by the Association of American Railroads, it will be possible to move promptly all the wheat for which storage room can be found in the Southwest and Midwest, according to James H. Aydelott, Vice-President in charge of the Operations and Maintenance Department of the AAR.

"The embargo previously in effect against the movement of wheat to certain points has been lifted as to wheat moving for sale and not for storage," Mr. Aydelott said. "The railroads will also accept all wheat moving for storage by shippers who can assure them that the cars they load can be unloaded promptly at destination. To load wheat which could not be unloaded would mean that scarce box cars, which are needed for transaction of the crop, would become nothing more than wheeled warehouses. Such a condition would soon choke all channels for the movement of grain, without doing anyone any good."

BILL WHITING PASSES AWAY

One of the veterans of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, William Whiting, formerly superintendent of the Sante Fe elevator, Chicago, passed away and was laid to rest August 11. Number 132 on the SOGES Roll, Bill joined the society in 1932 and was the dean of the Chicago supers for many years.

JIM GRAVES RETURNS TO DULUTH

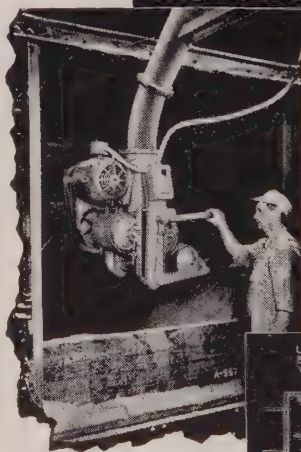
James Graves who was formerly at the Capitol Elevator in Duluth has returned to that elevator after a period spent with International Milling Co. in Detroit. Jim's father, Hollis Graves, is Capitol's superintendent.

FRED HERING RETIRES

Fred Hering, who started as a shoveler with Cargill in 1911, retired recently as superintendent of the Green Bay Elevator, Mr. Hering was the head of the elevator for the last sixteen years.

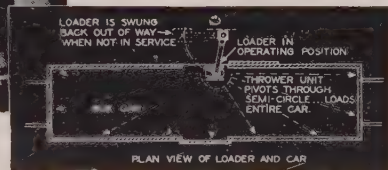
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Write for Bulletin No. 1044.



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KEEP FIRES SMALL

The Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau in its latest bulletin reports:

Last year 30 fires which might have been kept small got out of hand and destroyed \$10,170,000 worth of property belonging to the grain industry. This is an improvement in the number of large fires over the 36 fires in 1946. But it is still a staggering total compared to the 4 large mill and elevator fires of 1941; we have a long, long way to go.

There are many reasons why the number of fires over \$100,000 has shown such an alarming increase in the years after Pearl Harbor, but the important one is obvious. We aren't doing the things we used to do to keep small fires from growing large.

There are certain conditions which can be eliminated in plants to remove the causes of some fires but after all this is done, fires still start.

Here are three important steps toward keeping fires small:

Assign some very responsible member of your staff to plan, organize and continuously follow-up all fire prevention efforts.

Plan for a fire — make sure that you and your staff know what to do and that the fire department knows what it should do.

Train everyone in your plant so thoroughly that each employee will do the right thing automatically when fire does break out.

Consult your fire department for help in planning to fight fires. You cannot avoid all chance of fire, but you can keep a fire small if you plan now.

\$250,000 FIRE HITS RICKEL

Several firemen were injured as the major portion of 250,000 bushels of barley and malt stored in the eight-story H. W. Rickel Malt Co. plant was destroyed by fire. The Detroit plant had huge chunks of the walls, which were torn loose by dust explosions, fall and cause injuries. High winds fanned the flames to raise the estimated damage to \$250,000.

PROFESSORS TO STUDY G.M.

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, pioneering an experiment in industrial self-criticism, has opened its doors to six Harvard professors to survey and study the firm's organization and operations. The company is interested in obtaining a report on the study so that the company may benefit by an "outside point of view."

FEED PLANT DESTROYED

The Eagle Mill & Elevator Co., Higginsville, Mo., was completely destroyed by fire recently with an estimated loss of \$250,000. The fire originated in the elevator section of the mill and was believed to have been started by a bolt of lightning.

PREVENT HOT BEARINGS

Heat from friction leads all other causes of fire, according to a recent bulletin from the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago.

"In mills and elevators, improperly maintained or otherwise defective bearings are dangerous sources of friction-generated heat.

"The danger sign is heat—a bearing which is uncomfortably warm to the hand, is too hot. It should be taken care of at once.

"Proper lubrication is the prevention and the cure. To assure cool bearings, the following conditions must be met:

1. A smooth shaft and a smooth bearing surface — the shaft doesn't ride on the metal of the bearing but on a film of lubricant between the two surfaces.

2. An ever present supply of lubricant—oil or grease—supplied from an automatic bottle oiler, a pressure grease oiler, or an old-fashioned oil can.

3. Proper oil grooves to distribute the lubricant over the whole bearing surface.

"The oiler may be the most important man in the plant—be sure he is conscientious and reliable."

FARMERS LACK STORAGE

It is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture that the huge grain production this season will find the farmers facing a shortage of between 850 million and 900 million bushels of bin space on their farms. Interest in this problem has stimulated the provisions for increased storage space with new additions being made and other additions being planned.

CONSIDER THE ADVANTAGES---

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BELT SLOWDOWN

By FRANK E. CARLSON *AND CHOKE PREVENTION*

Underwriters Grain Assn.

As long as we continue to use elevating legs, as we now do, the chance for a choke up is constantly there, and happens in the best of operated plants at some time or other.

Whether that leg choke turns out to be merely an interruption of the work being done, plus extra time and labor to clear up the choke, or turns out to be the means of destroying the plant, as they have in so many cases, depends largely upon how soon it is discovered, plus how well it is handled after it is discovered.

Our past experience shows clearly the need for protective devices, other than the overload relays used on motor circuits, mainly to protect the motor.

We need protective devices that will go into action when the belt slows down to a point where damage to the belt, belt lagging, and plant in general, may occur due to friction at drive pulley.

There are a few companies who are pioneering, so to speak, in this direction. Also, a few men outside

of the industry who are devoting some time and money, hoping to find a solution to this problem:

We of the Underwriters Grain Association, Mr. Harbin and myself, at least have tried to check up on any and all information we could obtain regarding the progress made up to this point on such protective devices.

Solutions Hard to Find

We are, however, unable to get any information on some of the devices being worked on, so we can only mention them in passing and describe briefly the principle by which they work.

We want you to have the best information possible, as it is said, that a man's opinion is only as good as his source of information.

Last year considerable interest was shown, and considerable time spent discussing these protective devices, belt slow down devices, anti-choke devices, etc., and it is our thought to describe briefly what has been done and then discuss them all in general or separately as you wish, but before we do, I wish to say we need a lot more research work.

Research

I read an article a short time ago where Dr. Kettering of the General Motors Research Laboratories said that "Research" is a high-hat work that scares people. Essentially he states: (1) It is nothing but a state of mind. (2) A friendly welcoming attitude toward change. (3) Going out to look for change, instead of waiting for it to come. (4) Research for the practical man is an effort to do things better and not be caught asleep at the switch.

The research mind can apply to anything. Personal affairs, big business, little business, in a sense it is the composer mind, instead of the fiddler mind. It is the mind of tomorrow, instead of the yesterday mind.

We need a lot of research in our grain handling plants. Giving birth to an idea for better protective devices can be compared to the birth of a child in this respect. It is only the beginning, and it takes a lot of hard work, patience, and understanding to bring it up to a point where it can take care of itself. The industry needs those ideas.

BUILT-IN GUARDS - - -

For Safety - - - For Economy - - -

One of the first great advances in safety was the guarding of moving parts, shear points, pinch points, etc., on machinery. The guards were designed and made up in the plants and placed on the machinery after it had been set up. In all too many cases this procedure continues today because much machinery is received from the manufacturers which requires guarding after it has been put in place.

In numerous cases on record unguarded machinery in the trial runs has caused very serious injuries. Such injuries are not only senseless and

needless; they are partly the fault of safety men everywhere for not insisting that all machines have guards built into or on them during the time they are being manufactured.

It must be noted that a great deal of progress has been made in this respect, but there isn't a safety man who hasn't seen new pieces of equipment come into his plant that he had to insist on having guarded at various danger points before they could be tried.

It is urged that all industrial safety men, and especially those in the grain industry, work closely with

the equipment designers and engineers in their plants. Study the prints of proposed installations and insist that needed guards be built for equipment and be included before it leaves the factory.

This job will not be easy. It will require a little extra thought and effort, some changes in the "way things have been done for years." Resistance to change is always a tough hurdle. A start has been made. The drive should be continued. In the long run it will save industry much money and give a more satisfactory appearance to the equipment.

DESTROY PESTS---

SAVE GRAIN

During the war years when grain shortages were acute and demands for grains were not only high but desperate, interest in protecting grains from rodents, insects and other pests was at its peak. Corrective measures were taken to cut down the stupendous losses which the pests caused and noteworthy achievements were the result of the all-out effort made by farmers, grain handlers and grain processors.

It seems most appropriate at this time to again bring to light the enormous destruction caused by insect and animal infestation. We are prone, because of the record grain production of this year, to be a bit careless about grain conservation and especially to treat it as seriously as it was treated a couple of years ago. We are prone too, to figure that abundance of crops sanctions some waste. To refresh your memory of the gravity of the problem, just as great now as it was during the war, and post-war year of 1947, we quote a release by the USDA in October:

"The United States Department of Agriculture announced an all-out fight against rodents, insects and other pests of food and feed crops, as a further move to conserve grain in the program to help feed hungry people abroad.

"Department officials point out that much of the annual loss of 300 million bushels of stored grain, now worth more than \$600,000,000, can be prevented by the application of sound insect-pest-control measures. Likewise, effective rodent-control measures can prevent much of the estimated annual destruction of an additional 200 million bushels of grain by rats."

If you recall those figures you can remember the shock it produced. But shortly after that the USDA released another story:

"One way to increase the supply of grains for human feed is to stop

feeding so much of it to rats, grain weevils and other pests. The USDA estimates that insects cause the loss of at least 5% of stored grain and cereal products every year. Rodents destroy another 4% according to reliable estimates . . . While 100% control of these wasters of human food is not regarded as practical, certain measures can be taken to materially decrease the losses."

The USDA has done much to educate, through an informative program, the American farmer, and it is interesting to note that the department is working on a proposal that industry make a parallel effort — by way of controlling insect infestation of grain after it has left the farm. It is only too well known that infestation of grain and milled grain products occurs all along the line from the country elevator to the shelves of the retail stores. In spite of effort made at terminal elevators and in spite of large expenditures by grain milling companies, heavy losses continue as the grain moves through the channels of trade.

Through contamination, box cars, trucks, barges, ships, usually become infested with insects. Such contamination in turn is passed on to clean storage or shipments of grain and milled products. Such losses are unnecessary but to halt them requires the coordinated action of all handlers and shippers of grain and cereal products. It is important that each and every one do his part.

The same coordinated action can do much to cut down the losses caused by rodents and the foods that are so desperately and urgently needed can be saved from the hordes of insect and rodent destroyers. Make rats and insects your target. Make grains safe from such destruction. Just recall the past few years to memory and plan now for an effective eradication program for the immediate future.

INSECT INFESTATION IN ELEVATORS

Spokane, Wash. — Three district meetings, held for the purpose of discussing the problem of insect infestation in stored grain were held in Washington recently. H. S. Telford, entomologist from the State College of Washington conducted the meetings. Among the conclusions reached were the following:

Sanitation is the biggest single item in controlling bugs. Keep your warehouses clean and you eliminate many of the breeding places.

Do not accept wet or green grain for storage. High moisture in grain makes conditions ideal for the bugs to multiply. Make sure there are no leaky spots in the roof.

Clean thoroughly and spray empty bins with DDT. One pound of 50% wettable powder (DDT to 2½ gallons of water is sufficient for 1000 sq. ft. **CAUTION — NEVER USE DDT IN BINS UNLESS THEY ARE EMPTY.**

Turn grain *twice* during winter. This breaks up colonies of bugs and cools grain, thus killing bugs or preventing their increase.

Keep on the lookout for bugs, and when they are discovered fumigate with an approved fumigant. Better results are usually obtained by fumigation in the elevators, as it is very difficult to get 100% kill in box cars because of the fact that they are not very air tight. (This applies particularly to those we have been getting for the past several years).

ELEVATORS DOUBLE IN 30 YEARS

Recently an official of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn. estimated that for every country elevator in 1920 there are two today and that the quality of existing country elevators has improved considerably. Fireproof concrete and steel elevators dot the countryside and represent a great increase in the amount of storage for grains.

SIX WIN MERIT AWARDS FOR ANNUAL REPORTS

From the more than 4,000 annual reports considered in the Eighth Annual Survey, conducted by Weston Smith of Financial World, six milling companies have qualified for "Highest Merit Award" citations: Central Soya Company, Quaker Oats Company, General Mills, Inc., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Pillsbury Mills, Company and Standard Milling Company.

The 1947 stockholder reports of these companies are candidates for the final judging, and one will be selected as the "Best of the Milling Industry" and awarded a bronze "Oscar of Industry" trophy at the Financial World Annual Report Awards Banquet on October 21, 1948, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York. A year ago the 1946 annual report of General Mills, Inc., was judged best of this industrial classification.

The Independent Board of Judges in this year's annual report contest is under the chairmanship of Dr. Lewis Haney, professor of economics at New York University, and he is assisted by Dr. Glenn Griswold, publisher of Public Relations News, Sylvia F. Porter, financial editor of the New York Post, Elmer Walzer, United Press financial editor, and Lester Tichy, industrial designer, who serves as art director.

INTERNATIONAL WINS AWARD

International Milling Co. once again received the Governor's Award Certificate from the Minnesota Safety Council.

BORDEN SOY MILL MODERNIZED

The Borden Co. oil and meal mill at Waterloo, Iowa, will be modernized in a program that includes the erection of a solvent extraction tower and connecting bridges to elevators and processing buildings. Construction is to start immediately at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

CCC GRAIN PURCHASES

The Commodity Credit Corporation bought 11,856,992 bushels of wheat, 41,667 bushels of barley, and 50,000 bushels of rye during the period from noon July 30 through August 6 for export, the United States Department of Agriculture announced today. No flour was purchased during the week.

The wheat purchased last week consisted of 2,867,000 bushels through the Kansas City office, 5,448,325 through Chicago, 3,091,667 through Portland, and 450,000 through Minneapolis.

Cumulative purchases since July 1, 1948 now total:

Wheat—62,987,372 bushels.

Flour — 340,570,000 pounds (7,747,633 bushels wheat equivalent).

Barley—6,692,639 bushels.

Rye—67,857 bushels.

RALSTON PURINA BUILDS

The Ralston Purina Co. will build a Chow manufacturing and soybean extraction plant at Bloomington, Ill., with storage capacity in excess of 2 million bushels. The company also has let a construction contract for a 200 ton-per-day soybean extraction plant at Iowa Falls, Ia.

NEW TEXAS ELEVATOR OPENS

A new 100,000 bushel elevator has been added to the storage capacity of the Texas Farm Products Co., Nacogdoches, Texas. The new elevator, which triples storage facilities, has an unloading capacity of 2000 bushels per hour from truck or railroad pits. Henry Moore is in charge of the elevator.



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NEW SOYBEAN PLANT FOR GLIDDEN

Dwight P. Joyce, president, recently announced that the Glidden Co. will build a \$3 million soybean plant adjacent to its feed mill at Indianapolis, with completion of the plant expected by the middle of 1949. The plans include a 1,500,000 bushel grain elevator.

HYBRID CORN ACREAGE HIGH

Three-fourths of the United States corn acreage this year was planted with hybrid seed — the Corn Belt States being almost exclusively hybrid-planted. The 65 million acres planted with hybrid now comprises 75% acreage while 1947 had hybrid planting of 62 million acres or 72 per cent. Hybrids passed the halfway mark five years ago when 52.4% of the total corn acreage was given to those seeds.

GILSTER BUYS SAUERS CO.

Announcement is made of the purchase of the Sauers Milling Co., Evansville, Ill., by the Gilster Milling Co., Chester, Ill. The Gilster firm took possession of all real estate, plant, elevators and brand names of the Sauers organization, which had been operated continuously by the Sauers family since 1866.



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WICHITA ELEVATOR ADDS

An elevator addition of one million bushels capacity will be built at Wichita, Kan., by the Wichita Terminal Elevator, Inc. This addition will increase the storage facilities of the house to 3 million bushels. Construction will be of reinforced concrete, tanks will be 120 feet high and the structure will have its own turning and conditioning elevator. Loading and unloading will be handled by the present headhouse of the Wichita Terminal.

BORDEN COMPANY IN OPERATION AT KANKAKEE

Operation has begun at the Borden Company's Soy Processing plant at Kankakee, Ill. according to an announcement by the company president C. E. Butler. The new solvent extraction plant is expected to operate to capacity until the new crop with daily capacity rated at 150 tons. Storage capacity of the new plant is approximately 1 million bushels. W. A. Sommer is the resident manager and George Harris is plant superintendent.

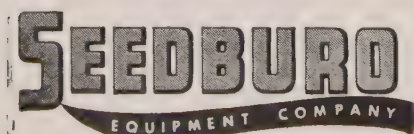
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BUMPER CROP PRICES

What about the bumper crop of grain and its effect on prices?

Leslie N. Perrin, president of General Mills, Inc., said that "if it were not for the government loans (under the support program) we might expect some further reasonable recessions in price levels."

The answer to that was given recently by Agriculture Sec. Brannan, who reminded millers that although wheat prices dropped more than 80 cents a bushel since last winter, there has been no appreciable decline in the price of bread and other bakery goods.

The national average support rate for wheat is \$2 a bushel. It is expected to be \$1.45 a bushel for corn. At many terminals, such as Chicago, wheat futures have been selling below the area support price of \$2.29. December, May and July delivery corn has been selling at Chicago from \$1.37 to \$1.43 a bushel.

In recently giving a separate charter to the Commodity Credit Corp., through which the Agriculture Department makes farm support loans and payments, Congress compelled the government to buy grain for export at MARKET prices, not at the support level.

As a result, the CCC has been buying much grain for overseas shipment at fully 12 cents below the price which the same Congress had guaranteed to the farmer.

Storage Limited

Because of the charter, the CCC also is limited to a total grain storage capacity of 52,000,000 bushels.

Some farmers have found that they cannot get storage space in privately operated terminals if they want to put their grain away for the government loan price. But if they are willing to sell their grain outright at discounts ranging up to 45 cents a bushel storage space is mysteriously produced, a trade source explained.

(Chicago Sun-Times Aug. 26).

(Reprinted to give "Grain" readers an idea of the misinformation given the general public).

SUM-FUN

GI: Look buddy, I can tell you how you can double the amount of beer you sell.

Suds-hall Proprietor: Yeah, how?

GI: Fill the glasses.

A farmer once named a cow Zephyr
She seemed an amiable hephyr
But when he drew near
She bit off his ear
And now he is very much dephyr.

"That college turns out some great men."

"When did you graduate?"

"I didn't graduate — I was turned out."

The patter of little feet was heard at the head of the stairs. "Listen," said the party hostess, motioning for silence. "The children are going to deliver their good-night message."

There was a moment of hushed expectancy. Then came a little voice: "Mom, Willie found another bedbug."

When the white man discovered this country, the Indians were running it. There were no taxes, there was no debt. The women did all the work. And the white men thought they could improve on a system like that!

A man rushed into a drugstore and asked the pharmacist what to do to stop hiccups. His answer was a slap in the face.

Shocked and angry, the stranger demanded the reason for such action.

"Well," said the pharmacist, grinning, "you don't have any hiccups now, do you?"

"No," shouted the customer, "but my wife still does in the car."

He (at the movies): "Can you see all right?"

She: "Yes."

He: "Is there a draft on you?"

She: "No."

He: "Is your seat comfortable?"

She: "Yes."

He: "Change places with me, will you?"

RIVER BARGE IMPROVEMENT

Altho the Harry Truman is a new towboat the principle of its construction is not entirely new.

Mr. J. H. MacMillan, Jr., president of Cargill, Inc., originated the idea in 1937, and the company constructed the first unit in the winter of 1937-38 at Albany, N. Y. Cargill today has eight of these articulated barges for the transportation of grain and other products on the Erie Canal, and one on the Mississippi River.

The Harry Truman is an assembly of a bow section, nine barges, and the stern propelling section. The barges are of various sizes to facilitate handling of small and large consignments. The sections are held together through the use of a system of cables and ratchets, and the barges can be discharged separately or in any combination for full flexibility in meeting loading and unloading requirements. All units are 54 feet wide, and the overall length is 1,200 feet, which means that the tow when broken in two equal sections can utilize the locks on the Mississippi River system with the greatest possible efficiency.

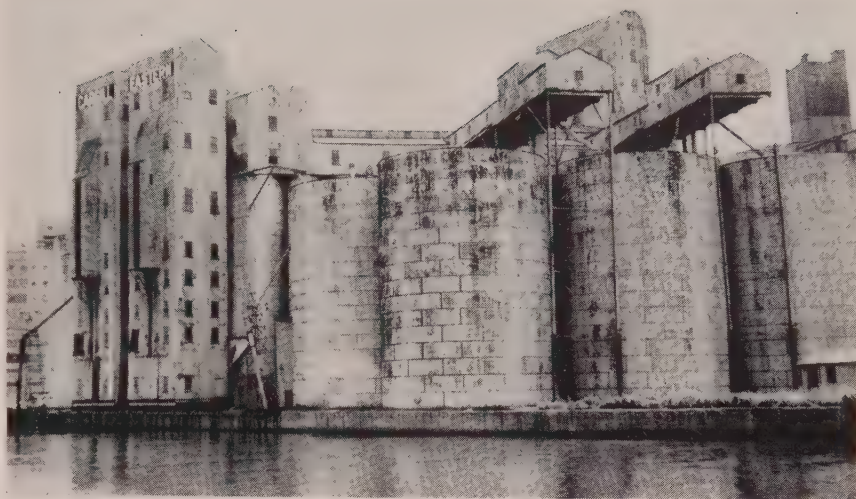
This integrated tow is streamlined to eliminate water resistance, and thus gives maximum speed and power efficiency. It will give commerce on the river the cheapest transportation ever seen.

CARGILL, INC., HOLD OPEN HOUSE

About 400 members of the grain trade were entertained by officials of Cargill, Inc., at its spacious offices on the shores of Lake Minnetonka near Wayzata, a suburb of Minneapolis.

A huge tent had been erected on the lawn in which cocktails and other refreshments were served.

The visitors were greeted by John H. MacMillan, president; Austin Cargill, executive vice-president; Cargill MacMillan, vice-president and comptroller; Ed J. Grimes, vice-president in charge of public relations; Julius Hendel, vice-president, marketing; Fred M. Seed, administrative vice-president; Robert C. Woodworth, as-



Buffalo's oldest grain elevator, the Great Eastern, which is being dismantled by its new owner, the John Feder Industrial Machinery Company. The 2,225,000-bushel storage house at the foot of Ganson Street was sold by Cargill Inc. to the salvage concern.

sistant to the president; Dwayne O. Andreas, vice-president in charge of vegetable oilseed division; H. T. Morrison, vice-president in charge of Mechanical division; L. L. Crosby, vice-president in charge of country division; E. E. Kelm, vice-president in charge of grain division; R. E. Whitworth, president of the Nutrena Mills division; and other officials of the organization.

KANSAS ELEVATOR ADDS

The Protection Co-operative Supply Co. has let a contract for an addition to its 250,000 bushel elevator at Protection with construction to start about Sept. 1. New concrete tanks will provide 315,000 bushel storage giving the elevator a total capacity of 565,000 bushels.

FLANLEY GIVES UP LEASE ON GREAT NORTHERN ELEVATOR

The Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, gave up its lease of the Great Northern terminal elevator in that city, effective Aug. 1 and the property is now being managed and operated by its new owner, the Farmers Union GTA of St. Paul. Except for having given up this elevator, the Flanley firm is continuing to operate as in the past and when building conditions improve plan on building a modern grain handling plant.

LOADED GRAIN STEAMER GOES AGROUND

Now in dry-dock at Lorain, Ohio, is the steamer John C. Williams of the Midland Steamship Co., which went aground on the rocky shoals at the north entrance of Buffalo Harbor. The steamer, inbound with its grain cargo when the accident occurred, was later released and proceeded to the American Elevator where it unloaded its 396,000 bushels of wheat.

LATHROP TO OPERATE ROCK ISLAND ELEVATOR

The Lathrop Grain Co., Kansas City, has taken over the Rock Island elevator at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The 1,500,000 bushel structure was formerly operated by the Butler-Welsh Co., Omaha.

ALBANY EXPECTS RECORD SHIPPING

The port at Albany, N. Y., as a result of the European Recovery Program, anticipates a record volume of shipping this year. Albany is a terminus for the Barge Canal over which thousands of bushels of grain are moved as well as being the location for one of the world's largest elevators capable of handling 13,500,000 bushels.

SHELLENBERGER TO STUDY CENTRAL AMERICAN GRAIN STORAGE

Dr. J. A. Shellenberger, head of the milling department at Kansas State College left August 1 to study grain storage and food conservation problems in Costa Rica and El Salvador. Dr. Shellenberger expects to be gone about two months and the results of his study and recommendations will be made to the organizations sponsoring his trip, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. While in Central America Dr. Shellenberger will help put into operation some cereal storage facilities nearing completion in the two countries.

1948 BANNER YEAR FOR CROPS

No nation, in the long history of the world, has produced so much food from its soil as the United States is producing in 1948. All grains will be in near record supply.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS TO SPEAK

The Federal government will be adequately represented at the 52nd annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association Sept. 30-Oct. 1 in Chicago when such national leaders as Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, Sen. John J. Williams and Cong Clifford Hope are scheduled to speak.

The three government leaders will be among the eight speakers to appear at the convention, according to H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo., president of the association, "We have the best balanced group of speakers we have ever presented," Green stated. "Outstanding leaders of both business and government will appear before the Convention. Our advanced registration indicates another big attendance and we are going to have a great celebration in Chicago, paying full honors to the Chicago Board of Trade on its 100th anniversary."

STORAGE CHARGE POLICY OUTLINED BY CCC

Field offices of the Commodity Credit Corp. have been notified that in regard to wheat obtained under the purchase program, CCC will not pay higher storage charges than published tariff rates of warehouses, retroactively. The terms, in short, of the uniform storage agreement will not go into effect until the CCC takes title to grain offered under the purchase program contracts.

Storage charges will be paid only at the published tariff rates of the warehouse prior to the time when the CCC actually takes title to the grain.

GRAIN PROCESSORS UNION CHARTERED BY A.F.L.

The American Federation of Grain Processors Council became an International affiliate of the American Federation of Labor at the recent constitutional convention in Kansas City. The new organization is known as the American Federation of Grain Millers, International (A.F.L.).

STOP WATER SEEPAGE! and grain spoilage with ... *Weatherproofing!*

Costly grain spoilage may be caused by water seeping through concrete which has been deteriorated by the natural forces of nature. Spalling, flaking, cracking and disintegrating concrete—the source of such trouble—can be effectively corrected and prevented by properly engineered remedial restoration and weatherproofing. Western's expert maintenance services assure an attractive, durable, weather-resistant and waterproof structure, and many added years of usefulness for your elevator

WESTERN WEATHERPROOFING SERVICES INCLUDE:

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No materials for sale. All work done under contract, insured and guaranteed.
Let us be your concrete dentist.

For over 35 years, Western has specialized in the restoration and weatherproofing of mass concrete structures. Western's service combines technical analysis by experienced engineers plus the use of proven materials and their application by skilled technicians. The full responsibility for a weatherproof elevator can be placed on the Western organization.

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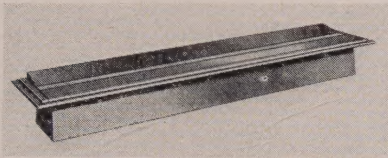
KANSAS CITY, MO. • SPRINGFIELD, ILL. • ATLANTA, GA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ERIEZ GIANT—FOR TERMINAL GRAIN ELEVATORS

Operating and designed characteristics of the Eriez "Giant" makes it the first permanent non-electric magnetic separator adaptable for use in terminal grain elevators.

Newly designed Alnico castings provide a deep, constant and uniform magnetic field which will remove tramp iron from heavy free flowing material flows. The effective cleaning range varies depending upon the volume and velocity of the grain.

Special face plates are built of abrasive-resistant steel and are furnished in either a flat or stepped pole face. The face plate required depends upon the application and the type and size of tramp iron to be removed.



Two models are available; one is for stationary installation in open gravity chutes while the other, equipped with hinges and latches, is recommended for enclosed gravity chutes. Hinges permit the unit to be swung down for easy cleaning. Both models are fully insulated to allow direct installation on steel.

Proper installation of the "Giant" prevents fires and explosions, protects personnel, prevents damage to screening equipment and if a milling operation is performed, protects hammer-mills, grinders, etc. These units are effectively employed in grain elevator

boots; in grain spouts leading to elevator leg boot; in short intermediate gravity flow chutes at the end of a belt conveyor; and arranged in a baffle effect in vertical gravity flow drops.

"Giant" magnets are available in sizes ranging from 6" upward and can be built any width to give magnetic protection the full width of conveying lines. Special designs (odd shapes) are available on request.

Major advantages are:

1. No wiring, current or electrical accessories.
2. Minimum maintenance.
3. Not affected by water or wet material, uninterrupted protection and ability to withstand temperatures up to 600° Fahrenheit.
4. Extremely deep penetrating magnetic field.

Delivery is from four to five weeks.

For complete information, write to Eriez Manufacturing Co., 3170 East 12th St., Erie, Penna., U.S.A.



**THE FACT STILL REMAINS
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and will operate more efficiently at less cost than other elevator cups.

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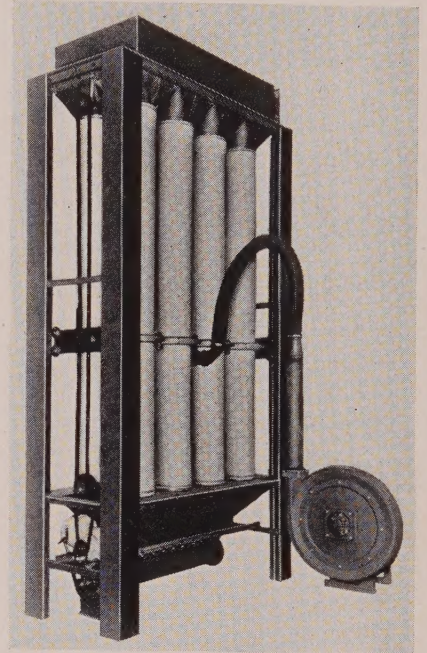
write to

**K. I. WILLIS CORPORATION
MOLINE ILLINOIS**

for names of distributors
and analysis form No. 20

DUST FILTER BULLETIN

To meet the demand in the milling industry for a dust filter that will operate continuously and automatically with a minimum of cloth area, The Day Company of Minneapolis, Minn., announces its new Autoclean Dust Filter (Bulletin 481).



After 18 months of study, designing and field testing, Day engineers have arrived at a design which they claim has the following advantages over previous industrial dust filters: (1) continuous automatic operation with a minimum of cloth area, (2) constant air volume, (3) parallel air flow, (4) high filtering and self-cleaning efficiency, (5) no flat surfaces or ledges within filter to accumulate dust and (6) economical first cost, operation and maintenance.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY SERVING THE MILLING TRADE

Distributors of Wagner Electric Motors, Square D Control, Worthingham Pumps and Air Compressors, International Diesel Engines, Lovejoy Couplings, Weston Meters, Line Material Company's Transformers and line builders' supplies, as well as many other products.

Dust Tight equipment in stock for immediate shipment. Motors and Control for rent in emergency.

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NEW TRAILER UNLOADS GRAIN CARS BY SUCTION

Handling of grain loads is held to a minimum at Tivoli Brewing Co., Detroit, by using a specially designed, self-loading Trailer to move shipments from rail-side to the fermentation vats.

The trailer, built on a Fruehauf chassis, consists of a 500-bushel tank with a gasoline powered suction pump mounted in front. When loaded freight cars are spotted at the siding several blocks from the brewery, the trailer pulls alongside and a length of flexible metal tubing is coupled to the tank inlets. The tube is then channeled into the grain car and suction of the pump draws the grain into the tank.

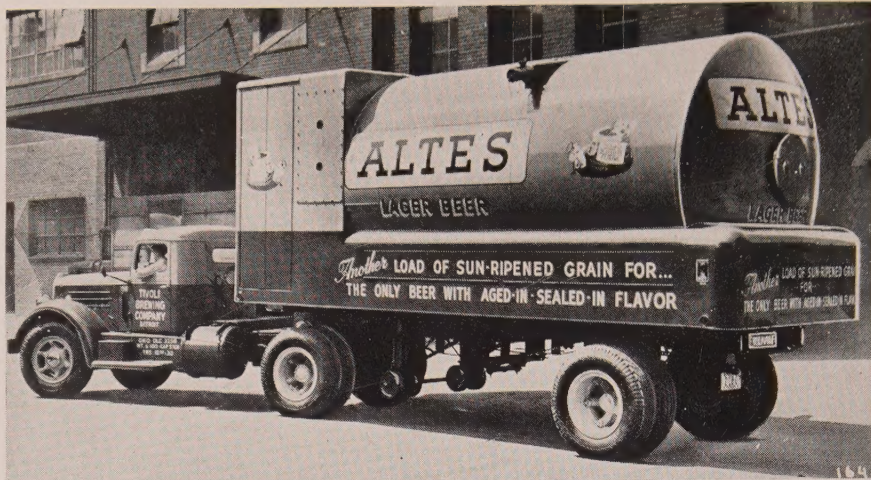
Because of the ease of handling and the construction of the rig, which enables it to hook up from either side, cars can be unloaded in a matter of minutes without the necessity of shunting or switching. This will mean a material saving both of handling costs and car demurrage. Brewery workers report that the trailer can load its capacity in 20 minutes. Unloading, by means of a chute at the bottom rear of the tank, takes the same length of time.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS FOR FIRE PREVENTION

A handy booklet giving rules for protecting grain against dust explosion and fire recently was published by Andrews & Shank, insurance agents, Fort Worth, Tex.

The pamphlet was prepared especially for owners and superintendents of grain elevators, and contains three sets of rules prepared by national associations.

The first of these recommendations, "Safeguarding Grain Against Fire," was prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The others, "Code for the Prevention of Dust Ignitions in Country Grain Elevators" and "Code for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Flour and Feed Mills," were prepared by the National Fire Protection Ass'n.



WELLER CO. PRODUCTION BACK TO NORMAL

In approximately 30 days after the fire that destroyed a large part of the new plant of the B. I. Weller Co., their production line has been turning out Calumet cups and sheet metal at a near-normal rate. Emergency orders were handled as promised and the company is now busy on stock orders. Plans call for a new rebuilding program in October but for the time being production will be carried on by making the best use of the temporary structure.

NEW CATALOG ON PERMANENT MAGNETIC SEPARATORS

A new eight page, two color catalog describing the complete line of Eriez permanent non-electric magnetic separators, is now available. Complete specifications regarding weights, sizes and strength comparisons for various types of plate magnets are given as well as tables of operating capacities for permanent magnetic pulleys, drums, pneumatic line assemblies and pipeline traps. All types of magnetic equipment are fully illustrated through the use of photographs and engineering drawings.

Engineering service and laboratory facilities offered by the company, are also discussed. To receive your copy, write for catalog #12, Eriez Manufacturing Co., 214 East 12th Street, Erie Pa., U.S.A.

SEEDBURO CATALOG

The Seedburo Equipment Co., 726 Converse Bldg., Chicago, 6, Ill., celebrating 36 years of service to the grain, feed, seed, and allied trades, offer their new catalog to the grain industry. More than 40,000 copies already have been mailed and additional copies are ready upon request. Approved equipment and methods are described in detail making the catalog a valuable reference source for grain handlers and processors.

CONDERSITE PULLEY LAGGING

Extensive research has produced an entirely new all-purpose waterproof lagging that is quickly and easily applied without rivets, bolts, or heat, and that dries within 10 hours at room temperature.

This tough, wear-resistant, all-purpose waterproof lagging adheres so firmly to all surfaces that a hammer and chisel are required to remove it and is weather and corrosion resistant.

Condersite Pulley Lagging provides a superior frictional surface which increases transmission efficiency and belt life by eliminating belt slippage — saves power, time, labor and money. It is equally suitable for crown, split and flat pulleys — for use with leather, cord, wire-woven, or rubber belts.

For further information write to Condersite Engineering Corporation, 2015 Chancellor Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

INDUSTRIAL DUST CONTROL

A sectional committee on a safety code for exhaust systems, representing 24 national governmental, technical and trade organizations is now working on the development of such a code, according to the American Standards Ass'n.

At a recent meeting of the committee, it was agreed that manufacturers of equipment, machinery and apparatus which in operation produces dust or fumes should provide housing or enclosures as an integral part of the original design. By co-operating with dust and fume control engineers they may thus provide effective workmanlike enclosures with provision for proper exhaust system connections as an integral part of the machines. Chairman of the committee is Theodore Hatch of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation.

RICHARDSON PRODUCING 50-FT. DUMPERS

The Richardson Scale Co., Clifton, N. J. announced that the first 50-foot car dumper is now under construction for the Spencer-Kellogg Co. at Bellevue. This is the first of many of the large car-dumpers which will be in production by the Richardson firm.

BURROWS BUYERS' GUIDE

A handy and compact copy of the new Burrows Buyers' Guide is available upon request to the Burrows Equipment Co., 1316-G Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill. The guide provides a complete source for seed and grain testing and handling equipment.

NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING FOR JONES-HETTELSATER

Moving into their new offices on June 1, Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. now occupies a spacious building at 1911 Baltimore Ave. here.

The building was completely remodeled to provide adequate facilities for handling the extensive work of the company. Approximately 10,000 sq. ft. of space is in use. It

is divided into ten private offices, two conference rooms, a drafting room large enough for 34 tables, a general office and a large fireproof vault in which the drawings and files are stored. The new headquarters also has a well equipped blue-print room and a recreation room, complete with kitchen, for serving lunches. The building is equipped for air conditioning.

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

has a wide reputation for its work in the grain and cereal processing industries for its construction work during the past 28 years. Their record includes nearly 75,000,000 bu. of elevator capacity and the building of many of the largest flour and feed plants in the nation.

President of the company is A. R. Hettelsater. C. P. Reedy is vice-president, Ayres, Schafer, treasurer, and A. Oelschlaeger secretary.



Plans, photographs and descriptions of bulk grain handling facilities planned and erected by engineers specializing in grain elevators of modern design.

In compiling and publishing Plans of Grain Elevators we have striven to give readers a clear understanding of the advantages to be obtained in following the latest practices of experienced grain elevator engineers in designing, constructing and arranging a modern elevator.

This volume, our Fifth Edition of plans and descriptions of grain elevators, is the most interesting and the most helpful work on design and construction of grain elevators yet published. It has been confined to illustrated descriptions of Grain Elevators of North America because these elevators have been designed especially to meet the needs and conditions confronting grain merchants of this continent. It should be of real help in crystallizing the ideas of grain dealers to the facilities best suited to the needs of their business, and in giving builders definite ideas as to what they want.

This new volume contains over 968 illustrations and descriptions of elevators constructed of concrete, tile, brick, steel and wood. Many central market storage, transfer and cleaning elevators, as well as country receiving and shipping elevators are illustrated and described. All are designed to expedite, facilitate and reduce the cost of handling bulk grain. Nothing has been taken from previous editions.

Many illustrations of feed grinding and mixing elevators as well as grain elevator offices, cob burners, corn cribs, conveyor galleries should help every dealer desiring to modernize his facilities.

This 5th edition of plans of Grain Elevators of North America is printed on 500 pages of book paper, size 9x12 inches, bound in Art Canvas, shipping weight five pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage.

Published and sold by
Grain and Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle Street

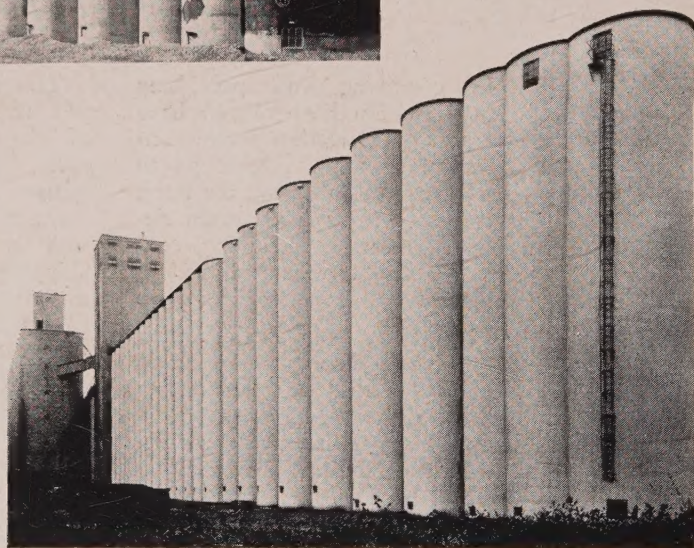
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